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ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS IN 1918

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VARIABLE STARS

(The instrument used is a 3-inch Steinheil, power 42.)

R *Ursae Majoris*[1]

Jan. 3: R invisible
4: id.
16: utmost faint
31: invisible
Feb. 11: id.
Aug. 31: 1 step < k
Sept. 4: 1 step > h
(h seems to be 2 steps < k, while Hagen has h = $9^m.6$, k = 9 .9)
9: = h
Sept. 20: 2 steps > m
29: = l
Oct. 9: = or < m
25: invisible
Nov. 4: id.
9: id.
22: id.
Dec. 22: id.
26: id.
28: id.
31: id.

S *Ursae Majoris*[2]

Jan. 2: S = e
4: 1 step < e
7: id.
15: 3 steps < e
16: id.
31: 1 step > f′
Feb. 8: = f′
11: = f
14: id.
27: = g
Mar. 1: = g
2: id.
3: id.
5: id.
7: 1 step < g
9: id.
17: = g
July 31: 1 step > d
Aug. 10: = d
18: = e
24: 1 step < e
31: half-way between e and f′
Sept. 4: 2 steps > f′
9: = f′
12: = f
13: id.
20: = g
27: id.
29: id.
Oct. 8: id.
25: < g
30: invisible
Nov. 3: id.
4: id.
9: id.
22: > g or < f
24: = f′
Dec. 22: = e
26: id.
28: 1 step < e
31: = e

[1]Vide the sketch in the *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 175, **30**, 181.
[2]Vide the sketch in the *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 73, **12**, 56.

T *Ursae Majoris*[3]

Jan. 2: T 2 steps > g
4: = g
7: 2 steps < g
15: invisible
16: id.
31: id.
Feb. 8: id.
11: id.
14: id.
27: id.
Mar. 1: id.
2: id.
3: id.
5: id.
7: id.
9: id.
17: id.
Aug. 10: = d
18: half-way between d and e
Aug. 24: = e
31: 3 steps < e
Sept. 4: half-way between g and e
9: 2 steps > g
12: 1 step < g
13: id.
20: 3 steps < g
27: id.
29: id.
Oct. 8: 5 steps < g
25: invisible
30: id.
Nov. 3: id.
4: id.
9: id.
22: id.
24: id.
Dec. 22: = g
26: 2 steps > g
28: 2 steps < e
31: = e

Var. 25, 1913, *Ursae Majoris*
(B. D. + 60° 1412 ($9^m.5$) = *f* in the sketch for T *Ursae Majoris*.)

Jan. 2: 2 steps > g
4: = g
7: id.
15: 2 steps > g
16: 1 step > g
31: = g
Feb. 8: 2 steps > g
11: 1 step > g
14: = g
27: 3 steps > g
Mar. 2: 2 steps > g
3: id.
5: id.
7: half-way between e and g
9: e (3) f (2) g
17: 1 step > g
Aug. 10: 1 step < g
18: 2 steps < g
Aug. 24: 1 step < g
31: = g
Sept. 4: id.
9: = or > g
12: 1 step < g
20: 1 step > g
27: = g
29: id.
Oct. 8: 1 step < g
25: 1 step > g
Nov. 3: < or = g
9: 1 step < g
22: 1 step > g
24: id.
Dec. 22: 2 steps > g
26: id.
28: id.
31: = g

[3]Vide the sketch in the *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 22, **4**, 63.

S *Persei*[4]

Feb. 13: S = d
Mar. 3: id.
9: = e
Apr. 10: < e / > f
May 5: = e
Aug. 31: id.
Sept. 9: id.
20: id.
29: id.
Oct. 9: 1 step < e
25: half-way between e and d
Nov. 4: = e
22: = / < e

W *Persei*[5]

Feb. 13: W 2 steps > f / 5 steps < e
27: half-way between g and f
May 5: = f
Aug. 31: 2 steps > n
Sept. 9: = n
20: 3 steps < n
29: 2 steps < n
Oct. 9: < n
25: 4 steps < n
Nov. 4: id.
22: < n

R *Aurigae*[6]

May 5: R invisible
Aug. 31: = k
Sept. 9: 1 step < h
20: = h
29: id.
Oct. 9: = g
25: = l
Nov. 9: = k
22: = g / g seems < h
Dec. 22: 1 step > e
28: half-way between e and d

Y *Tauri*

The comparison stars have been:

A = B. D. + 20° 1095 ($7^m.4$)
b = B. D. + 20° 1073 ($8^m.2$)

Jan. 2: Y 2 steps > A
4: 1 step > A
7: id.
15: id.
31: = A
Feb. 11: 2 steps < A
27: < A / > b nearest
Mar. 1: 2 steps > b
17: < A / > b
30: = b
Apr. 10: < A / > b
Oct. 2: = / < A
25: 2 steps < A
30: 3 steps < A
Nov. 9: = b
11: 2 steps > b
24: 3 steps > b
Dec. 22: 1 step < A
26: id.
28: id.

[4]Vide the sketch in the *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 135, **23**, 43.
[5]Vide the sketch in the *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 175, **30**, 182.
[6]Vide the sketch in the *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 175, **30**, 183.

U *Herculis*[7]

Apr. 10: U invisible
18: id.
27: id.
May 1: id.
4: id.
Aug. 10: = e
24: = c
31: id.
Sept. 3: 2 steps > c
9: 4 steps < a
12: 1 step < a
Sept. 20: = a
29: id.
Oct. 8: 1 step < a
25: half-way between a and c
30: 2 steps > c
Nov. 3: > c
9: half-way between c and d
11: 1 step < c
22: = d
24: id.

SS *Cygni*[8]

Jan. 7, 6^h: SS 3 steps < h
31, 6^h: 2 steps > c
Feb. 1, 7^h: 1 step > c
11, 7^h: = d′
Apr. 18, 11^h: invisible
May 1, 10^h: = h
Oct. 30, 11^h: $11^m.5$
Nov. 9, 9^h: = b
11, 8^h: = c
22, 8^h: invisible
Dec. 22, 6^h: = f
28, 6^h: = g
31, 7^h: id.

R *Coronae*[9]

Mar. 5: a (3) R (1) b
Apr. 10: a (1) R (1) b
18: a (2) R (1) b
27: id.
Aug. 24: 5 steps > a
31: id.
Sept. 4: 5 steps > a
9: id.
12: 4 steps > a
20: id.
29: id.
Oct. 8: id.

W *Pegasi*[10]

Jan. 2: W = h
7: id.
16: > g, < f
17: id.
31: 1 step > c
Feb. 2: = f
14: 2 steps > f
Aug. 31: = n
Sept. 4: 1 step > n
9: 1 step < n
12: < n
Sept. 20: 3 steps < n
27: invisible
29: id.
Oct. 9: id.
25: id.
27: id.
Nov. 9: id.
22: id.
Dec. 22: = h
28: half-way between g and h
31: = h

[7]I have used the sketch in the *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 106, **18**, 52, but have added two small neighboring stars, *g* at *a* and *h* at *f*, both northward.
[8]Vide the sketch in the *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 141, **24**, 109.
[9]Vide the sketch in the *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 175, **30**, 184.
[10]Vide the sketch in the *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 141, **24**, 109.

TV *Cygni*[11]

Jan. 7: TV $\begin{cases} < \text{b} \\ > \text{c} \end{cases}$
31: id.
Feb. 11: = c
Apr. 27: id.
May 1: 2 steps > c
Nov. 9: 2 steps > d
Dec. 22: $\begin{cases} \text{half-way between} \\ \text{b and c} \end{cases}$
31: 1 step > c

A New Variable Star

While observing the region about α *Leonis* on March 6th, 1918, and comparing two Carina-plates, No. 51 (April 18, 1915) and No. 60 (April 15, 1916) I found a great disagreement concerning the star V = B. D. + 14° 2194 ($9^m.5$), which now is Var. 5, 1918 *Leonis* (A. N. 4937). The comparison-stars have been:

q = B. D. + 14° 2190 $8^m.8$
z = B. D. + 14° 2197 9 .4
y = B. D. + 14° 2199 9 .7
p = B. D. + 14° 2195 10 .2
} The magnitudes according to my own judgment.

Mar. 6: V 3 steps < y
7: < y
9: < y
17: 2 steps < y
30: 2 steps > z
Apr. 5: 3 steps > z
10: q (1) v (2) z
11: 4 steps > z
17: > z
18: q (4) v (5) z
23: id.
27: id.
Apr. 28: id.
29: id.
May 1: id.
2: id.
4: id.
5: q (1) v (1) z
6: id.
7: id.
12: $\begin{cases} = \\ < \end{cases} q$
Oct. 2: 1 step < q
31: $\begin{cases} = \\ > \end{cases}$ z
Nov. 12: 2 steps > y
Dec. 31: z (3) v (1) y

Several other stars, suspected of variation, have also been watched in the year 1918. My observations on *Nova Aquilae 3* have been sent to Cambridge, Mass., in response to Bulletin 661 from Harvard College Observatory. On this occasion, reviewing some comparison-stars near 5 *Aquilae*, I found that the star B. D. + 1° 3546 ($9^m.5$) *was not visible.*

Large Meteors

Fireballs have been observed from Denmark on the following dates: May 4th, 16th, July 6th, August 11th (4 observations),

[11]Vide the sketch in the *Publications A. S. P.*, No. 135, **23**, 43.

August 13th (3 observations), *September 27th* and November 12th. Already several years ago I noted September 27th as a "Fireball-day."

The Carina-Meteor catalog has now reached the number of 6568 meteors observed from stations in Denmark and surrounding countries from 1875 to 1918 inclusive.

From August 12th to 17th, inclusive, astronomical lectures were held at the Carina-Observatory in Odder, and besides these thirty-six popular lectures were given this year at different places in Denmark. The entire number of my lectures in the course of many years is now 1429.

By the aid of a 78^{mm} Darlot lens, Mr. *J. Skakke* has in this year photographed several regions of the heavens.